

## THE WEATHER

Indiana: Fair Sunday and Monday with slowly rising temperature.  
Lower Michigan: Fair, slightly warmer Sunday; Monday fair and warmer.

# COUNTY SENATOR TO APPEAL CASE

## U. S. PEOPLE AWAIT NEXT TREATY MOVE

Text of Pact Returned to White House by Senate Faction.

### ISSUE FOR CAMPAIGN

Unsettled Condition of Senate Opinion Slows Up G. O. P. Plans.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, March 20.—After a troubled eight months' sojourn in the senate, the treaty with Germany was back in the keeping of President Wilson tonight with a note appended saying that ratification had been refused.

What the president's next move would be remained conjectural. The white house officials declined to comment.

The general feeling of officials elsewhere about the capital, however, was that Mr. Wilson probably would let the treaty lie on his desk while the bitter controversy it has raised is fought out in the political campaign.

Returned to White House.

The treaty was taken back to the white house early in the day by a party of officials and messengers from the senate, in pursuance of an order adopted last night after a fourth vote on ratification had failed to muster the necessary two-thirds. It was delivered to Sec'y Tumulty, who receipted for it, in the name of the president.

Scarcely had the bulky document, the bone of senate contention through many weeks of stormy debate and negotiation, passed physically out of the capitol building when some of the senators who worked for ratification began a movement to recall it, and try once more for a compromise. Mild reservation republicans and compromise democrats discussed the possibilities of such an effort, without decision, however, and the prediction of leaders on both sides was that no proposal for another reconsideration vote would take serious form.

Halls G. O. P. Plans.

The unsettled condition of the senate opinion, however, will have the effect of slowing up the plans of the republican leaders for passage of a declaration of peace and it was decided after many conferences that the resolution for that purpose probably would not be urged before the next week. Previously the purpose had been to bring it up Monday and press it for early action.

In making this decision the majority managers in the senate are understood to have been influenced in part by undetermined factors in the house, which also would have to act on a peace resolution and whose leaders balked at a similar proposal last December. Most of the ranking members of the house foreign affairs committee in whose hands the peace resolution would fall, were out of town and had not informed their associates of their attitude.

No Session.

During the day the senate was not in session but the question of a peace declaration was raised in the house by Rep. Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, who introduced a declaratory resolution and had it referred without debate to the foreign affairs committee. In its general provisions it follows the resolution of Sen. Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, which is backed by the republican senate leaders. Both provide for a declaration of peace, for certain settlements with Germany and for a declaration of international policy.

Until some affirmative action is taken by congress the president is to end the war status legally, the technical position of the country

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

## FIGHTING STILL ON IN RHINELAND

Armed Strikers Carrying Hand Grenades are Patrolling Country.

BERNE, March 20.—Combat is continuing in the Rhineland mining district. Armed bands of strikers and communists with hand grenades and steel helmets, are patrolling the country. The reikswehr is sending armored trains against them. Fighting of a most violent nature is reported at Essen and Dusseldorf but details are unknown here as telegraphic and telephone communications with this district have been cut.

The workers are forming a red army at Aachen and Quindlinburg, respectively 33 and 31 miles southwest of Magdeburg. In these towns sharp encounters occurred between troops and Spartacists and many persons were killed or wounded.

Fighting recommenced at Leipzig yesterday after the failure of negotiations. The workers put up barricades and it is reported that hundreds have been killed or wounded.

## Firemen Burned by Flame Which Shoots 60 Feet

NEW YORK, March 20.—Ten firemen were painfully burned today by a tongue of flame which shot 60 feet across the street into their fire house following an explosion in a button factory opposite.

The fire fighters quickly pushed their apparatus into the street and fought the flames which spread quickly to an adjoining garage, destroying four floors in that building. It required two hours of hard work to get the fire under control. The fire was caused by the ignition of celluloid used in button manufacture. It broke through the street into the open door of the fire station was described by Deputy Chief Martin as the most peculiar he had ever witnessed.

## HEPLER POSING AS FARMER CANDIDATE

Claims "Wets" Are Only His "Friends," Not Chief Promoters.

Making flat denial that he is the candidate of the "wets" in his proposed canvass for the congressional nomination, and this regardless of the fact that he is a member of the "wet" party, Mr. Hepler declared yesterday that he would follow the dictates of the San Francisco convention on the liquor issue and claimed to be of an open mind. He asserted that instead of being urged into the race by the liquor interests, making of a Hepler-Hepler combination, he had been brought out by the farmers, pointing to the state board of agriculture, of which he is a member, as urging him in particular.

Mr. Hepler says he expects to make his race rather in the interests of the farmer than of any other class, and admitted his qualifications for the office in the following brief: "Resident of Indiana for 12 years, age 32, always a democrat; began active life as a carpenter and has since been a carpenter and contractor for 20 years; lumberman 10 years; farmer 12 years; first secretary of the Joseph County School and Agriculture League, the farmers' organization that secured the first county agent for the county; secretary and twice president of the county board of agriculture; a member of the committee on mapping the roads of St. Joseph county; now active head of the county road maintenance department; has been a member of the lower house of the Indiana general assembly; and at present state senator for St. Joseph county and also member of the state board of agriculture; has fully demonstrated that to him public service is a public trust."

Sen. Hepler asserts that insofar as the "wets" have been boosting his candidacy, it has been on account of their friendship for him and not because of any understanding. He declares that he has no platform other than that covered by the general statement quoted from him above; that he expects to run on the democratic platform as framed at San Francisco, and if elected will especially interest himself in the welfare of the farmers. He claims to be very much put out by the manner in which his candidacy has been boosted up with the "wet" cause. He voted against the Indiana prohibition law in the lower house of the Indiana assembly in 1917 and was one of six to vote against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment in 1919.

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## LABOR CHIEF IN ATTACK ON LABOR BOARD

Samuel Gompers Criticizes Settlement of Unrest Problem.

### STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Says Present Machinery is Superior to That Planned by Body.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Recommendations by Pres't Wilson's conference for settlement of industrial unrest were attacked today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor leader in a prepared statement said the machinery for adjusting disputes between employers and employees "which has for years been in existence in practically every organized industry in the United States is superior to the machinery suggested by the industrial conference both in point of simplicity and in point of effectiveness."

"Mass of Machinery." "The conference," said Mr. Gompers, "has devised a mass of machinery to be made effective by law, composed of a national industrial board and local and regional conferences and boards of industry. The whole situation in this respect may be summed up as follows: 'Tried and tested machinery for conciliation and arbitration between employers and employees exists wherever employees are organized. This machinery functions perfectly wherever employers forsake the spirit of dominance and the attitude of autocracy.'"

"Through the use of this machinery it has been found possible to maintain industrial peace with no stoppage of work of any kind for periods ranging from 10 to 40 years. No machinery devised by the government or its agencies or supervised by the government or any of its agencies, could achieve results superior to the results achieved by the machinery which has been in operation in our industrial life."

Cannot Produce Justice. "In industries where the employers are not organized, no machinery of any kind which is supervised by governmental agencies or otherwise, can produce industrial justice. Organization of the workers is the basis of justice. The machinery for the settlement of disputes or the extension of the principles of democracy to industry has been in operation in our industrial life."

Logsdon Talks. Mr. Logsdon's statement declares that, according to information received by the operators, the government is proceeding on the hypothesis that joint wage conferences are being held by the operators and that this theory forms the basis for a part, at least, of the charges against the coal men. If this is true, he said, it is probable that conferences to establish a new wage scale effective April 1 will be postponed until after that date and possibly indefinitely, and that miners will refuse to work after April 1, when the present contract expires, unless a new scale is agreed upon.

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Besides Mr. Logsdon, those arrested were: William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson has inaugurated a prohibition campaign in this country. He addressed a Paris audience for the first time under the auspices of the "Blue Cross society."

This society advocates absolute prohibition as compared with anti-alcoholic league of France and a newly organized group of sixty deputies of the French chamber, who repudiate the "heavier" alcoholic drinks but advocate wines and beer.

"Prohibition in America," said Mr. Johnson, "is the most beneficial measure ever adopted. The halls are emptied, the banks are full of money and the people are happy. If the country wants to achieve real liberty let it adopt total and absolute prohibition." He spoke to the most part of women and his words were received eagerly and without enthusiasm or criticism.

Mr. Johnson has just returned from six weeks in Northern Africa, 100 miles south of Constantine, Algeria, where he was ordered by his superior representation on his return to London.

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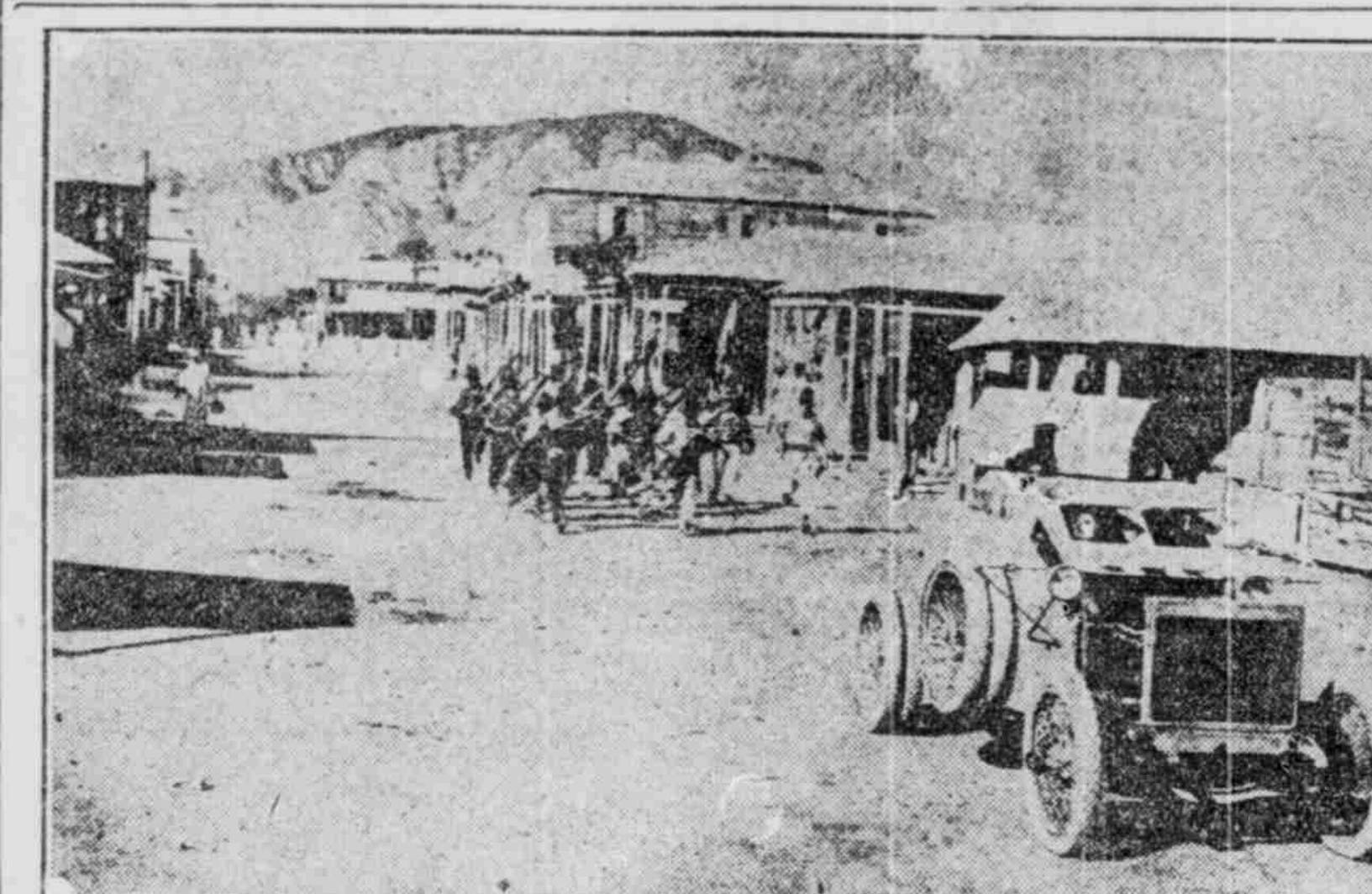
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## U. S. Marines "Mopping Up" in Hayti



The United States marine corps are having their ups and downs in Hayti, where there have been serious outbreaks since the assassination of the Haytian president. The photo shows an armored car leading a "mopping up" expedition through a Haytian village. The marines are often "sniped" going through these small towns and have found the armored cars a great advantage in maintaining peace in such communities.

## COAL MINERS MAY CALL NEW STRIKE SOON, SAYS HEAD

Hoosier Operator Arrested for Alleged Conspiracy Makes Statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—Possibility of another tie-up of the nation's coal industry beginning April 1, was the subject of a statement by the head of the government's prosecution of operators and miners for alleged violation of the Lever fuel control act, in a statement issued tonight by E. D. Logsdon, of Indianapolis. Mr. Logsdon is one of five coal operators arrested today by federal officials and one of 15 men, operators or miners, indicted by a federal grand jury here for alleged conspiracy to enhance the price of coal.

Logsdon Talks. Mr. Logsdon's statement declares that, according to information received by the operators, the government is proceeding on the hypothesis that joint wage conferences are being held by the operators and that this theory forms the basis for a part, at least, of the charges against the coal men. If this is true, he said, it is probable that conferences to establish a new wage scale effective April 1 will be postponed until after that date and possibly indefinitely, and that miners will refuse to work after April 1, when the present contract expires, unless a new scale is agreed upon.

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This society advocates absolute prohibition as compared with anti-alcoholic league of France and a newly organized group of sixty deputies of the French chamber, who repudiate the "heavier" alcoholic drinks but advocate wines and beer.

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## Styles One Year Old Expected to be Shown Easter

This spring's suit is most apt to be last spring's suit when it makes its Michigan street debut Easter Sunday morn. It's going to be an experienced little debuter in many cases if we are to judge from—but wait, let the telegraph editor tell you:

CHICAGO, March 20.—The annual conference here between officers of the National Wholesale Clothiers' association and the National Retail Clothiers' association did not decide to lower the price of suits. Members tried to formulate plans to prevent further increase, however.

"The price of men's clothes is not too high," said Irving Crane, New York secretary of the wholesalers' association. "The price is controlled now, as it has always been by the economic factors of supply and demand and cost of production. That's the whole answer to the price question of any commodity."

## PALMER SAYS EXPORT OF ARMS TO MEXICO CANNOT BE STOPPED

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, March 20.—Exportation to Mexico of machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition can be stopped only by exercise of the war powers still vested in the president, Attorney General Palmer held today in an opinion sought by the state department.

Mr. Palmer added that in his opinion the exportation of equipment for the erection of a munition making plant in Mexico would not in itself afford opportunity for disorder and domestic violence. While ultimate use of such machinery might result in disorders, within the present laws there was no ground for establishing an embargo, he said.

The state department requested the opinion on the ground that a question can be raised in this connection with the proposed establishment of a munition plant in central Mexico.

## POUSSYFOOT OPENS DRIVE IN PARIS

Workers for International Prohibition Address Paris Audience.

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## GERMAN CAPITAL IS RETURNING TO NORMAL CONDITION

Few Reports of Disorders Are Being Reported at Berlin.

BERLIN, March 20.—Something of its normal aspect returned to Berlin late today and the only reports of a disturbing nature from cities and towns outside the capital, principally those in the Rhine industrial centers, where local soviet governments and communist regimes are declared to have been set up. To what extent the reds are in control is not definitely known, but that there are serious disorders of all kinds among the laboring elements in these places is generally accepted.

Great Tension. Fear of an attack by the communists, who yesterday were reported to be marching on Berlin, has caused great tension among the police and military who have taken all precautions. A double row of barbed wire entanglements at all the cross streets runs from the northwestern part of the city at Moabit in a semi-circle round the inner city as far as Schoenberg.

This is reinforced with machine guns and manned by strong bodies of troops.

A decree by Pres't Ebert proclaiming an intensified state of siege in Berlin may have been responsible to a considerable extent in bringing about this decrease in the disorders but it is generally believed that the settling of the strike in Berlin, which throughout the short-lived regime of Dr. Kapp resulted in much disorder, was the chief element in the restoration of at least partially normal conditions.

It is expected that the workmen will be given extensive concessions, although these have not yet been announced. Early in the day the strike was rigorously enforced, socialists and Spartacist pickets rattling the city.

Chancellor Bauer, Foreign Minister Mueller and Herr Gieseler, minister of posts and telegraphs, are in Berlin, having arrived from Stuttgart this morning. These ministers participated in the negotiation which culminated in the settlement of the labor difficulties.

RESULT OF CENSUS. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Population statistics for 1920 announced tonight by the census bureau included:

St. Paul—254,593, an increase of 19,851, or 8.2 per cent over 1910.

Albany, N. Y.—113,344, an increase of 12,091, of 12.1 per cent.

Tock Island, Ill.—35,177, an increase of 10,842, of 44.6 per cent.

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## NEWBERRY PLANS FIGHT TO RETAIN OFFICE IN UNITED STATES SENATE

Down for Final Count, Hoosier Stages Comeback

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 20.—Stephen Hodson, 77 years old, one of the pioneer settlers of Porter County, Indiana, this morning was pronounced dead by a physician who had been hastily summoned by members of the family when Mr. Hodson was found sitting in his chair, apparently lifeless. Death was said to have been due to heart trouble. An undertaker was summoned but he was attending a funeral and delayed answering the call for about two hours. When he reached the Hodson home he found Mr. Hodson sitting around the table, smoking his cob pipe as though he never had been ill in his life.

Mr. Hodson described his "dying moments" as a deep restful feeling of placid unconsciousness. The physician made a second visit to the Hodson home and changed his diagnosis from "dead" to "suspended animation."

Sharing the fate of the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry and fifteen managers, including Frederick Cody, New York, and Paul H. King, Detroit. Both these men received the limit sentence with their chief.

## OPPOSE WATSON AS G. O. P. CHAIRMAN

Strong Movement Starts in Washington to Place Him in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Sen. James E. Watson of Indiana may be chosen as chairman of the national committee of the republican national convention, which will draft the national platform. It is known that a very strong movement has begun to place the Indiana senator at the head of that committee. Watson will go to the convention as one of the delegates at large from Indiana and the expectation is that he will be chosen by the Indiana delegation as that state's representative on the resolutions committee. Nominally the resolutions committee will elect its chairman, but actually the selection of a platform committee chairman is made by the party leaders in advance.

Old Fashioned. Insofar as Watson controls the formation of the national platform it will be an old-fashioned republican document embodying in forcible fashion the traditional principles of the party. Throughout his public career Watson has been rather closely identified with the framing of tariffs. During his career in the house he was a member of the ways and means committee in which all means of revenue originate. He is now a member of the senate finance committee, which is the tariff-framing committee of the senate.

The Indiana senator is a thorough believer in the protective tariff system and no doubt any platform which he has a hand in framing would stress the protective tariff as a means towards national restoration. He also is opposed to executive encroachments and to unnecessary legislative interference with the business of the country.

Decide Chairman. The question as to who shall be temporary chairman and keynote orator apparently will not be decided without a contest. The only names mentioned so far are Sen. Lodge, Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler. While Butler is nominally a candidate for the presidency it is reported he may withdraw and accept the temporary chairmanship of the convention, if it is tendered to him.

Western republicans are disposed to raise objections to all of these.

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